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ABSTRACT

Following the work of Conrey, Rubinstein, and Snaith [Commun. Math. Phys. **267**, 611 (2006)] and Forrester and Witte [J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. **39**, 8983 (2006)], we examine a mixed moment of the characteristic polynomial and its derivative for matrices from the unitary group $U(N)$ (also known as the CUE) and relate the moment to the solution of a Painlevé differential equation. We also calculate a simple form for the asymptotic behavior of moments of logarithmic derivatives of these characteristic polynomials evaluated near the unit circle.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Moments of characteristic polynomials and their derivatives have been investigated in several recent papers on random matrix theory. Part of the interest in these calculations is the similarity of these moments with the corresponding averages of number theoretical functions: the Riemann zeta function and other L -functions.^{1,4,2,11,12,14,15,19,27–29} It was shown by Forrester and Witte¹⁶ that the leading order coefficient for moments of derivatives of unitary characteristic polynomials, derived by Conrey, Rubinstein, and Snaith,¹¹ is related to the solution of a version of the Painlevé III' differential equation. Using the techniques of Ref. 11, we determined a similar relation, Theorem 1.1, for mixed moments featuring both the characteristic polynomial and its derivative. This theorem is proved in Sec. II. Subsequently, this result also featured in the work by the group² [see their Eqs. (5)–(79)], although they use different methods, allowing them to extend the result to finite N . In Sec. III, we turn to the moments of the logarithmic derivative of the characteristic polynomial. An exact formula for these moments averaged over $U(N)$ is presented in Ref. 12, but the asymptotics when N is large and the characteristic polynomials are evaluated to be close to the unit circle are not easy to extract from that result, whereas adapting the method of Sec. II allows us to work out the leading order term.

In Sec. VI, we compare this with the exact result in a couple of simple cases. In Sec. VII, we put the moment determinant appearing during the asymptotic analysis in the framework of Riemann-Hilbert problems.

Our definition of the characteristic polynomial $\Lambda_X(s)$ of $X \in U(N)$ is

$$\Lambda_X(s) = \det(I - sX^*) = \prod_{j=1}^N (1 - se^{-i\theta_j}), \quad (1)$$

with the eigenvalues of X denoted by $e^{i\theta_1}, \dots, e^{i\theta_N}$ and X^* being the conjugate transpose.

A related quantity is

$$Z_X(s) = e^{-\pi i N/2} e^{i \sum_{n=1}^N \theta_n/2} s^{-N/2} \Lambda_X(s). \quad (2)$$

This definition makes $Z_X(s)$ real on the unit circle. In addition, $Z_X(s)$ satisfies the following functional equation:

$$Z_X(s) = (-1)^N Z_{X^*}(1/s). \quad (3)$$

We first summarize some related work on mixed moments involving both the characteristic polynomial and its derivative. We start with a result from the thesis of Hughes.¹⁸ We note that he uses slightly different notation to us: his $Z_X(\theta)$ is the same as our $\Lambda_X(e^{i\theta})$ and his $V_X(\theta)$ is our $Z_X(e^{i\theta})$. For consistency, we will translate his results into our notation. Hughes considered the quantity

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}_N(h, k) &:= \int_{U(N)} |V_X(0)|^{2k-2h} |V'_X(0)|^{2h} dX_N \\ &= \int_{U(N)} |Z_X(1)|^{2k-2h} |Z'_X(1)|^{2h} dX_N, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where the average is over Haar measure on the unitary group and in the final line (and for the remainder of the paper), we are using the definition of Z_X given at (2).

Hughes showed that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^{k^2+2h}} \tilde{F}_N(h, k) = \tilde{F}(h, k), \quad (5)$$

where $\tilde{F}(h, k)$ is given as an expression that is analytic in k for $\Re k > h - 1/2$, but the method forces h to be an integer. By computing some specific examples, Hughes suggested that for a given integer h , $\tilde{F}(h, k)$ has the form of a rational function of k multiplied by a ratio of Barnes G-functions. Dehaye¹⁴ proved this form for $\tilde{F}(h, k)$, and gave further information about the structure of the rational function of k , but still always for integer h . Winn²⁹ has given the only example we know of where the exponent on the derivative is not an even integer, by writing down an explicit formula $\tilde{F}_N(h, k)$ when $h = (2m - 1)/2$ for $m \in \mathbb{N}$.

The asymptotics of a similar mixed moment, with just a first power on the derivative of the characteristic polynomial, but for noninteger powers on the characteristic polynomial itself, has been studied in the thesis of Cooper¹³ when the average is over the classical compact groups $SO(2N)$ and $USp(2N)$.

Note, there is interest in allowing the power on the derivatives of the characteristic polynomial to be noninteger, but this appears to be a difficult problem.

In this paper, we will prove the following theorems. The first theorem expresses the mixed moments of Z and Z' in terms of derivatives of a determinant involving the I -Bessel function.

Theorem 1.1. For K, M integers with $2K \geq 2M \geq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{U(N)} |Z'_X(1)|^{2K-2M} |Z_X(1)|^{2M} dX_N &= (-1)^{K(K-1)/2+K-M} \\ &\times N^{K^2+2K-2M} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{2K-2M} \left(e^{-x/2} x^{-K^2/2} \det_{K \times K} (I_{i+j-1}(2\sqrt{x})) \right) \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{N}\right) \right) \Bigg|_{x=0}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

This can further be written in terms of a solution to a Painlevé equation, as expressed in (38).

Our second theorem gives the leading asymptotics of the moments of the logarithmic derivative of Λ at a point approaching the unit circle.

Theorem 1.2. Let $\Re \alpha > 0$ and $K \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\int_{U(N)} \left| \frac{\Lambda'_X}{\Lambda_X}(e^{-\alpha}) \right|^{2K} dX_N = \binom{2K-2}{K-1} \frac{N^{2K}}{(2a)^{2K-1}} (1 + O(a)), \quad (7)$$

where $\alpha = a/N$ and $a = o(1)$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$ (so that α depends on N).

These two theorems lead us immediately to conjectures about mixed moments for the Riemann zeta-function. Recall that the Riemann zeta-function

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} \quad (s = \sigma + it, \sigma > 1) \quad (8)$$

satisfies the functional equation

$$\xi(s) = \frac{1}{2} s(s-1) \pi^{-\frac{s}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) \zeta(s) = \xi(1-s), \quad (9)$$

where $\xi(s)$ is entire. Therefore, Hardy's function

$$Z(t) = \frac{\pi^{-\frac{it}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{it}{2}\right)}{|\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{it}{2}\right)|} \zeta(1/2 + it) \quad (10)$$

is real for real t and satisfies $|Z(t)| = |\zeta(1/2 + it)|$. Our Theorem 1.1 involves Z_X which is the random matrix analog of Hardy's $Z(t)$ function and Theorem 1.2 involves Λ_X which is the random matrix analog of ζ . The conjecture of Keating and Snaith²⁴ about moments of the Riemann zeta-function may be written as

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |Z(t)|^{2K} dt \sim \prod_{j=0}^{K-1} \frac{j!}{(j+K)!} a_K (\log T)^{K^2} \quad (11)$$

for a certain arithmetic constant a_K . After the work of Hughes¹⁸ and Conrey, Rubinstein, and Snaith,¹¹ we expect that the $2K$ th moment of $|Z'(t)|$ involves the same arithmetic constant a_K multiplied by a (rational number) geometric factor and $(\log T)^{K^2+2K}$. These ideas translate to a conjecture for the mixed moments we are considering here. We can express our conjecture as follows:

Conjecture 1. For non-negative integers K and M with $M \leq K$, we conjecture that as $T \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\frac{\int_0^T \left| \frac{Z'(t)}{Z(t)} \right|^{2K-2M} |Z(t)|^{2K} dt}{\int_0^T |Z(t)|^{2K} dt} \sim \left(i \log T \frac{d}{dx} \right)^{2K-2M} \exp\left(\frac{x}{2} - \int_0^{4x} \frac{ds}{s} (\sigma_{III'}(s) + K^2) \right) \Bigg|_{x=0},$$

where $\sigma_{III'}$ is defined in (36).

In this formulation, our conjecture appears as an average of $|Z'/Z|^{2K-2M}$ measured against $|Z|^{2K}$. Notice that the arithmetic factors cancel out as well as the ratio of the product of factorials.

The analog of Theorem 1.2 is best expressed in terms of moments of the logarithmic derivative of ζ . In the work of Conrey and Snaith¹² on the n -correlation of the zeros of the Riemann zeta-function, the authors use the "recipe" to find a conjectural formula for the average over t of the product of any number of factors of the form $\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(1/2 \pm it + \alpha)$ with different values of α . In this work, we are focused on the behavior of the absolute value of such a product when all of the α are the same and $\alpha \rightarrow 0^+$.

Conjecture 2. For any positive integer K and $a > 0$, we conjecture that

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T(\log T)^{2K}} \int_0^T \left| \frac{\zeta'}{\zeta} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{\log T} + it \right) \right|^{2K} dt = c(a),$$

where

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} c(a) (2a)^{2K-1} = \binom{2K-2}{K-1}.$$

One starting point for averages of characteristic polynomials and derivatives are the ratios formulae of Conrey, Farmer, and Zirnbauer.^{8,9} There are two useful representations of the ratios theorems. The first is as a multiple integral.

Theorem 1.3. (Ref. 9) Suppose $N \geq \max\{Q - K, R - L\}$ and $\Re \gamma_q, \Re \delta_r > 0$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{U(N)} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^K \Lambda_X(e^{-\alpha_j}) \prod_{l=K+1}^{K+L} \Lambda_{X^*}(e^{\alpha_l})}{\prod_{q=1}^Q \Lambda_X(e^{-\gamma_q}) \prod_{r=1}^R \Lambda_{X^*}(e^{-\delta_r})} dX_N \\ &= e^{N/2(-\sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k + \sum_{l=1}^L \alpha_{K+l})} \frac{(-1)^{(K+L)(K+L-1)/2}}{K!L!(2\pi i)^{K+L}} \\ & \times \oint \dots \oint e^{N/2(\sum_{k=1}^K w_k - \sum_{l=1}^L w_{K+l})} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^K \prod_{l=1}^L z(w_j - w_{K+l}) \prod_{q=1}^Q \prod_{r=1}^R z(\gamma_q + \delta_r)}{\prod_{j=1}^K \prod_{r=1}^R z(w_j + \delta_r) \prod_{l=1}^L \prod_{q=1}^Q z(-w_{K+l} + \delta_q)} \\ & \times \frac{\Delta(w_1, \dots, w_{K+L})^2 \prod_{j=1}^{K+L} dw_j}{\prod_{j=1}^{K+L} \prod_{k=1}^{K+L} (w_k - \alpha_j)}, \end{aligned}$$

where the w contours enclose the α s.

Here and in the rest of the paper,

$$\Delta(w_1, \dots, w_n) = \prod_{1 \leq j < k \leq n} (w_k - w_j) = \det(w_i^{j-1})_{i,j=1, \dots, n} \quad (12)$$

is a Vandermonde determinant, and

$$z(x) := \frac{1}{1 - e^{-x}}. \quad (13)$$

The quantity in Theorem 1.3 can also be written as a permutation sum.

Theorem 1.4. (Ref. 9, see also Ref. 10) Suppose $N \geq \max\{Q - K, R - L\}$ and $\Re \gamma_q, \Re \delta_r > 0$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{U(N)} \frac{\prod_{k=1}^K \Lambda_X(e^{-\alpha_k}) \prod_{l=K+1}^{K+L} \Lambda_{X^*}(e^{\alpha_l})}{\prod_{q=1}^Q \Lambda_X(e^{-\gamma_q}) \prod_{r=1}^R \Lambda_{X^*}(e^{-\delta_r})} dX_N \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in \Xi_{K,L}} e^{N \sum_{k=1}^K (\alpha_{\sigma(k)} - \alpha_k)} \frac{\prod_{k=1}^K \prod_{l=K+1}^{K+L} z(\alpha_{\sigma(k)} - \alpha_{\sigma(l)}) \prod_{q=1}^Q \prod_{r=1}^R z(\gamma_q + \delta_r)}{\prod_{r=1}^R \prod_{k=1}^K z(\alpha_{\sigma(k)} + \delta_r) \prod_{q=1}^Q \prod_{l=K+1}^{K+L} z(\gamma_q - \alpha_{\sigma(l)})}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Above, $\Xi_{K,L}$ denotes the set of permutations σ of $\{1, 2, \dots, K+L\}$ such that

$$1 \leq \sigma(1) < \dots < \sigma(K) \leq K+L \quad \text{and} \quad 1 \leq \sigma(K+1) < \dots < \sigma(K+L) \leq K+L. \quad (15)$$

We are interested in the moments of logarithmic derivatives of the characteristic polynomial, which can be derived by differentiation of the ratios theorem in the form of Theorem 1.4. In the current paper, we will focus on the leading order contribution to averages of the logarithmic derivatives when N , the matrix size, is large and the characteristic polynomial is evaluated close to the unit circle. The exact formula for these moments of the logarithmic derivative is stated below, but it is complicated to work with and extracting the leading order behavior is difficult (see Sec. VI). Note that Theorem 1.5 uses set rather than permutation notation for the arguments of the characteristic polynomials. The result is merely a differentiation of Theorem 1.4 but given the difficulty of keeping track of all the terms, the discussion of the proof in Ref. 12 may be useful.

Theorem 1.5. (Ref. 12) If $\Re \alpha_j > 0$ and $\Re \beta_j > 0$ for $\alpha_j \in A$ and $\beta_j \in B$, then $J(A; B) = J^*(A; B)$, where

$$J(A; B) := \int_{U(N)} \prod_{\alpha \in A} (-e^{-\alpha}) \frac{\Lambda'_X}{\Lambda_X}(e^{-\alpha}) \prod_{\beta \in B} (-e^{-\beta}) \frac{\Lambda'_{X^*}}{\Lambda_{X^*}}(e^{-\beta}) dX_N, \quad (16)$$

$$J^*(A; B) := \sum_{\substack{S \subset A, T \subset B \\ |S|=|T|}} e^{-N(\sum_{\alpha \in S} \hat{\alpha} + \sum_{\beta \in T} \hat{\beta})} \frac{Z(S, T) Z(S^-, T^-)}{Z^\dagger(S, S^-) Z^\dagger(T, T^-)} \sum_{\substack{(A-S) + (B-T) \\ = U_1 + \dots + U_R \\ |U_r| \leq 2}} \prod_{r=1}^R H_{S, T}(U_r), \quad (17)$$

and

$$H_{S, T}(W) = \begin{cases} \sum_{\alpha \in S} \frac{z'}{z}(\alpha - \hat{\alpha}) - \sum_{\beta \in T} \frac{z'}{z}(\alpha + \hat{\beta}) & \text{if } W = \{\alpha\} \subset A - S \\ \sum_{\beta \in T} \frac{z'}{z}(\beta - \hat{\beta}) - \sum_{\alpha \in S} \frac{z'}{z}(\beta + \hat{\alpha}) & \text{if } W = \{\beta\} \subset B - T \\ \left(\frac{z'}{z}\right)'(\alpha + \beta) & \text{if } W = \{\alpha, \beta\} \text{ with } \begin{smallmatrix} \alpha \in A-S, \\ \beta \in B-T \end{smallmatrix} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

Here, $z(x) = (1 - e^{-x})^{-1}$, $S^- = \{-s: s \in S\}$ (similarly for T^-) and $Z(A, B) = \prod_{\alpha \in A} z(\alpha + \beta)$, with the dagger on $Z^\dagger(S, S^-)$ imposing the additional restriction that a factor $z(x)$ is omitted if its argument is zero.

II. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

There are various ways to write moments of the function $Z_X(s)$, defined in (2). For example, there is an expression as a permutation sum,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{U(N)} \prod_{j=1}^K Z_X(e^{-\alpha_j}) Z_{X^*}(e^{\alpha_{j+K}}) dX_N \\ = (-1)^{NK} e^{-\frac{N}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2K} \alpha_j} \sum_{\sigma \in \Xi} e^{N \sum_{j=1}^K \alpha_{\sigma(j)}} \prod_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq K \\ 1 \leq j \leq K}} z(\alpha_{\sigma(j)} - \alpha_{\sigma(K+j)}), \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

where

$$z(x) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-x}} = \frac{1}{x} + O(1), \text{ for small } x, \quad (20)$$

and Ξ denotes the subset of permutations $\sigma \in S_{2K}$ of $\{1, 2, \dots, 2K\}$ for which

$$\sigma(1) < \sigma(2) < \dots < \sigma(K) \text{ and } \sigma(K+1) < \sigma(K+2) < \dots < \sigma(2K). \quad (21)$$

Equation (19) is just a simple case of Theorem 1.4, with a different prefactor because we are using Z_X instead of Λ_X . This can equivalently be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{U(N)} \prod_{j=1}^K Z_X(e^{-\alpha_j}) Z_{X^*}(e^{\alpha_{j+K}}) dX_N = (-1)^{NK+K(K-1)/2} \frac{e^{-\frac{N}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2K} \alpha_j}}{K! (2\pi i)^K} \\ \times \oint \dots \oint e^{N \sum_{i=1}^K w_i} \prod_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq K \\ 1 \leq j \leq 2K}} z(w_i - \alpha_j) \Delta(w_1, \dots, w_K)^2 dw_1 \dots dw_K, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

where the contours enclose the α 's because an evaluation of residues in this integral yields the sum (19). (For more explanation of these expressions, see Sec. 3 of Ref. 11, which draws on Sec. II of Ref. 5.) Equation (22) is similar in spirit to Theorem 1.3 except that in this simpler case, the average can be written as a K -fold integral rather than a $K + L$ dimensional integral as in the theorem.

We are interested in the average

$$\int_{U(N)} |Z'_X(1)|^{2K-2M} |Z_X(1)|^{2M} dX_N. \quad (23)$$

We set M and K to be integers, with $2M \geq 0$ and $2K \geq 2M$, and follow closely the method of Conrey, Rubinstein, and Snaith.¹¹ We take $2K - 2M$ derivatives of (22) by applying

$$\prod_{j=1}^{K-M} \frac{d}{d\alpha_j} \frac{d}{d\alpha_{j+K}}, \quad (24)$$

and note that

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} Z_X(e^{-\alpha}) \Big|_{\alpha=0} = -e^{-\alpha} Z'_X(e^{-\alpha}) \Big|_{\alpha=0} = -Z'_X(1) \quad (25)$$

and

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} Z_{X^*}(e^{\alpha}) \Big|_{\alpha=0} = (-1)^N \overline{Z'_X(1)}. \quad (26)$$

Combining these, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{U(N)} |Z'_X(1)|^{2K-2M} |Z_X(1)|^{2M} dX_N &= (-1)^{K(K+1)/2-M} \prod_{j=1}^{K-M} \frac{d}{d\alpha_j} \frac{d}{d\alpha_{j+K}} \frac{e^{-\frac{N}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2K} \alpha_j}}{K!(2\pi i)^K} \\ &\times \oint \dots \oint e^{N \sum_{i=1}^k w_i} \prod_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq K \\ 1 \leq j \leq 2K}} z(w_i - \alpha_j) \Delta^2(w_1, \dots, w_K) dw_1 \dots dw_K \Big|_{\alpha_1=\dots=\alpha_{2K}=0}. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

Let $\alpha_i = a_i/N$ and $w_i \rightarrow w_i/N$, then with the use of (20), we find

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{U(N)} |Z'_X(1)|^{2K-2M} |Z_X(1)|^{2M} dX_N &= (-1)^{K(K+1)/2-M} N^{2K-2M} N^{K^2} \prod_{j=1}^{K-M} \frac{d}{da_j} \frac{d}{da_{j+K}} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2K} a_j}}{K!(2\pi i)^K} \\ &\times \oint \dots \oint e^{\sum_{i=1}^k w_i} \frac{\Delta^2(w_1, \dots, w_K)}{\prod_{\substack{1 \leq i < j \leq K \\ 1 \leq j \leq 2K}} (w_i - a_j)} (1 + O(\frac{1}{N})) dw_1 \dots dw_K \Big|_{a_1=\dots=a_{2K}=0}, \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

where the contours enclose the a 's.

The aim now is to separate these integrals. We do this by using a series of results from Ref. 11. To start,

$$\frac{d}{da} \frac{e^{-\frac{a}{2}}}{\prod_{1 \leq i \leq k} (w_i - a)} \Big|_{a=0} = \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^k w_i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^k \frac{1}{w_j} - \frac{1}{2} \right). \quad (29)$$

Next, we allow $\Delta\left(\frac{d}{dL}\right)$ to have the meaning

$$\Delta\left(\frac{d}{dL}\right) \prod_{i=1}^K f(L_i) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq K} \left(\frac{d}{dL_j} - \frac{d}{dL_i} \right) \prod_{i=1}^K f(L_i). \quad (30)$$

Below, we will use Lemma 5 of Ref. 11,

$$\Delta^2\left(\frac{d}{dL}\right) \left(\prod_{i=1}^K f(L_i) \right) \Big|_{L_i=1} = K! \det_{K \times K} (f^{(i+j-2)}(1)) \quad (31)$$

for any sufficiently differentiable function f .

Borrowing a technique from Ref. 11, we replace the factor $\exp(\sum w_i)$ appearing in (28) by $\exp(\sum L_i w_i)$ and then pull out the Vandermonde determinant squared from the integrand as a differential operator. Differentiating under the integral sign and substituting $L_i = 1$ then recover the original integral. The advantage in doing so is that it allows us to separate the resulting multidimensional integral.

Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{U(N)} |Z'_X(1)|^{2K-2M} |Z_X(1)|^{2M} dX_N &= (-1)^{K(K+1)/2-M} N^{K^2+2K-2M} \frac{\Delta^2\left(\frac{d}{dL}\right)}{K!(2\pi i)^K} \\ &\times \oint \dots \oint \frac{e^{\sum_{i=1}^K L_i w_i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^K \frac{1}{w_j} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2K-2M}}{\prod_{i=1}^K w_i^{2K}} (1 + O(\frac{1}{N})) dw_1 \dots dw_K \Big|_{L_i=1} \\ &= (-1)^{K(K+1)/2-M} N^{K^2+2K-2M} \frac{\Delta^2\left(\frac{d}{dL}\right)}{K!} \\ &\times \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{2K-2M} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \prod_{j=1}^K \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{e^{L_j w + x/w}}{w^{2K}} dw \right) (1 + O(\frac{1}{N})) \Big|_{L_j=1, x=0}. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

In the last line, we have again introduced an extra parameter x and introduced the differential operator in the x variable so as to simplify the $(\sum 1/w_j - 1/2)^{2K-2M}$ appearing in the integrand.

Still following Ref. 11 we have, from Eq. (2.11) of that paper,

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{e^{Lz+t/z}}{z^{2k}} dz = \frac{L^{2k-1} I_{2k-1}(2\sqrt{Lt})}{(Lt)^{k-1/2}} =: f_t(L), \quad (33)$$

where I is the I-Bessel function. We now use (31) and write

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{U(N)} |Z'_X(1)|^{2K-2M} |Z_X(1)|^{2M} dX_N &= (-1)^{K(K-1)/2+K-M} N^{K^2+2K-2M} \\ &\times \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{2K-2M} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \det_{K \times K} \left(f_x^{(i+j-2)}(1) \right) \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{N}\right) \right) \Big|_{x=0}. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

Using (4.15) of Ref. 11, and performing some manipulations on the determinant, we end up with Eq. (6) of Theorem 1.1.

Finally, from Ref. 16, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \exp \left(- \int_0^{4x} \frac{ds}{s} (\sigma_{III'}(s) + k^2) \right) &= (-1)^{k(k-1)/2} \\ &\times \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{(j+k)!}{j!} x^{-k^2/2} e^{-x} \det_{k \times k} (I_{i+j-1}(2\sqrt{x})), \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

where $\sigma_{III'}(s)$ is the solution of the Painlevé equation

$$(s \sigma_{III'}'')^2 + \sigma_{III'}' (4\sigma_{III'}' - 1)(\sigma_{III'} - s \sigma_{III'}') - \frac{k^2}{16} = 0, \quad (36)$$

satisfying the boundary condition

$$\sigma_{III'}(s) \underset{s \rightarrow 0}{\sim} -k^2 + \frac{s}{8} + O(s^2), \quad (37)$$

for $k \in \mathbb{N}$. This means that the average we are looking at is related to the solution of the Painlevé equation in the following manner:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{U(N)} |Z'_X(1)|^{2K-2M} |Z_X(1)|^{2M} dX_N &= (-1)^{K-M} N^{K^2+2K-2M} \\ &\times \prod_{j=0}^{K-1} \frac{j!}{(j+K)!} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{2K-2M} e^{x/2} \exp \left(- \int_0^{4x} \frac{ds}{s} (\sigma_{III'}(s) + K^2) \right) \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{N}\right) \right) \Big|_{x=0}. \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

This reduces to

$$N^{K^2} \prod_{j=0}^{K-1} \frac{j!}{(j+K)!}, \quad (39)$$

if $M = K$, which is the familiar result for the basic moment.

III. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2

We first note that

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} \Lambda_X(e^{-\alpha}) = -\Lambda_X'(e^{-\alpha}) e^{-\alpha} \quad (40)$$

and

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} \Lambda_{X^*}(e^\alpha) = \Lambda'_{X^*}(e^\alpha) e^\alpha. \quad (41)$$

We thus find, on setting $L = Q = R = K$ in Theorem 1.3, then differentiating with respect to all the α' s, and subsequently setting $\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_K = \alpha$, $\alpha_{K+1} = \dots = \alpha_{2K} = -\alpha$, and all $\gamma, \delta = \alpha$, with $\Re \alpha > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^K \int_{U(N)} \left(\frac{\Lambda'_X(e^{-\alpha})}{\Lambda_X(e^{-\alpha})} \frac{\Lambda'_{X^*}(e^{-\alpha})}{\Lambda_{X^*}(e^{-\alpha})} \right)^K e^{-2\alpha K} dX_N \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^{2K} \frac{d}{d\alpha_j} \left(e^{N/2(-\sum_{j=1}^K \alpha_j + \sum_{j=K+1}^{2K} \alpha_j)} \frac{(-1)^{K(2K-1)}}{K!^2 (2\pi i)^{2K}} \right. \\ &\quad \times \oint \dots \oint e^{N/2(\sum_{j=1}^K w_j - \sum_{l=1}^K w_{K+l})} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^K \prod_{l=1}^K z(w_j - w_{K+l}) \prod_{q=1}^K \prod_{r=1}^K z(\gamma_q + \delta_r)}{\prod_{j=1}^K \prod_{r=1}^K z(w_j + \delta_r) \prod_{l=1}^K \prod_{q=1}^K z(-w_{K+l} + \delta_q)} \\ &\quad \left. \times \frac{\Delta(w_1, \dots, w_{2K})^2}{\prod_{j=1}^{2K} \prod_{k=1}^{2K} (w_k - \alpha_j)} dw_1 \dots dw_{2K} \right)_{\substack{\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_K = \alpha \\ \alpha_{K+1} = \dots = \alpha_{2K} = -\alpha \\ \text{all } \gamma, \delta = \alpha}}. \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

Note that

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} \frac{e^{\pm N\alpha/2}}{\prod_j (w_j - \alpha)} = \frac{e^{\pm N\alpha/2}}{\prod_j (w_j - \alpha)} \left(\sum_j \frac{1}{(w_j - \alpha)} \pm \frac{N}{2} \right),$$

so we perform the derivative and then the substitutions of the α_j , γ_j , and δ_j to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^K \int_{U(N)} \left(\frac{\Lambda'_X(e^{-\alpha})}{\Lambda_X(e^{-\alpha})} \frac{\Lambda'_{X^*}(e^{-\alpha})}{\Lambda_{X^*}(e^{-\alpha})} \right)^K e^{-2\alpha K} dX_N \\ &= \frac{(-1)^K}{K!^2 (2\pi i)^{2K}} e^{-NK\alpha} z(2\alpha)^{K^2} \\ &\quad \times \oint \dots \oint e^{N/2(\sum_{j=1}^K w_j - \sum_{l=1}^K w_{K+l})} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^K \prod_{l=1}^K z(w_j - w_{K+l})}{\prod_{j=1}^K z(w_j + \alpha)^K \prod_{l=1}^K z(-w_{K+l} + \alpha)^K} \\ &\quad \times \frac{\Delta(w_1, \dots, w_{2K})^2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{2K} \frac{1}{w_j - \alpha} - \frac{N}{2} \right)^K \left(\sum_{j=1}^{2K} \frac{1}{w_j + \alpha} + \frac{N}{2} \right)^K}{\prod_{j=1}^{2K} (w_j - \alpha)^K (w_j + \alpha)^K} dw_1 \dots dw_{2K}. \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

To obtain the leading order asymptotics in N , let $\alpha = a/N$, with $a = o(1)$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$, and substitute $w_j = au_j/N$. For large N , we can now simplify the integrand by replacing each occurrence of the function $z(x)$ by $1/x$. The double product involving $z(w_j - w_{K+l})$ thus cancels a portion of the $\Delta(w_1, \dots, w_{2K})^2$, up to a factor of $(-1)^{K^2}$, and so we let

$$q(w_1, \dots, w_{2K}) = \Delta(w_1, \dots, w_{2K}) \Delta(w_1, \dots, w_K) \Delta(w_{K+1}, \dots, w_{2K}). \quad (44)$$

As in Sec. II, we can introduce extra variables L_j and pull out the polynomial q from the integrand as a differential operator. Similarly, the factors containing $z(x)$ in the denominator cancel some of the $(w_j - \alpha)(w_j + \alpha)$ factors in the denominator, again up to a $(-1)^{K^2}$. Carrying out these steps, and canceling out the powers of a that can be pulled outside the integral, (43) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^K \int_{U(N)} \left(\frac{\Lambda'_X(e^{-a/N})}{\Lambda_X(e^{-a/N})} \frac{\Lambda'_{X^*}(e^{-a/N})}{\Lambda_{X^*}(e^{-a/N})} \right)^K e^{-2aK/N} dX_N \\ &= \frac{(-1)^K}{K!^2 (2\pi i)^{2K}} \frac{e^{-aK} N^{2K}}{2^{K^2}} q\left(\frac{d}{dL}\right) \oint \dots \oint e^{\sum_{j=1}^{2K} u_j L_j} \\ &\quad \times \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{2K} \frac{1}{au_j - a} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^K \left(\sum_{j=1}^{2K} \frac{1}{au_j + a} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^K}{\prod_{j=1}^K (u_j - 1)^K \prod_{j=K+1}^{2K} (u_j + 1)^K} du_1 \dots du_{2K} \Big|_{\substack{L_1, \dots, L_K = a/2 \\ L_{K+1}, \dots, L_{2K} = -a/2}} \times \left(1 + O\left(\frac{a}{N}\right) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

where the contours of integration enclose ± 1 .

Introducing more variables t_1, t_2 , Eq. (45) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(-1)^K e^{-aK}}{K!^2 (2\pi i)^{2K} 2^{K^2}} \left(\frac{N}{a}\right)^{2K} \left(\frac{d}{dt_1}\right)^K \left(\frac{d}{dt_2}\right)^K e^{a(t_2-t_1)/2} q\left(\frac{d}{dL}\right) \\ & \times \oint \cdots \oint \frac{\exp\left(\sum_{j=1}^{2K} u_j L_j + \frac{t_1}{u_j-1} + \frac{t_2}{u_j+1}\right)}{\prod_{j=1}^K (u_j-1)^K \prod_{j=K+1}^{2K} (u_j+1)^K} du_1 \cdots du_{2K} \Big|_{\substack{L_1, \dots, L_K = a/2 \\ L_{K+1}, \dots, L_{2K} = -a/2 \\ t_1, t_2 = 0}} \times \left(1 + O\left(\frac{a}{N}\right)\right), \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

where the contours encircle ± 1 . Now, the $2K$ dimensional residue above can be separated into a product,

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi i)^{2K}} \oint \cdots \oint \frac{\exp\left(\sum_{j=1}^{2K} u_j L_j + \frac{t_1}{u_j-1} + \frac{t_2}{u_j+1}\right)}{\prod_{j=1}^K (u_j-1)^K \prod_{j=K+1}^{2K} (u_j+1)^K} du_1 \cdots du_{2K} = \prod_{j=1}^K f(L_j) \prod_{j=K+1}^{2K} g(L_j), \quad (47)$$

where

$$f(L) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{\exp\left(uL + \frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u-1)^K} du \quad (48)$$

and

$$g(L) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{\exp\left(uL + \frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u+1)^K} du. \quad (49)$$

The technique of Lemma 2.2 from Ref. 7 can be adapted, and (46) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^K \int_{U(N)} \left(\frac{\Lambda'_X(e^{-a/N})}{\Lambda_X(e^{-a/N})} \frac{\Lambda'_{X^*}(e^{-a/N})}{\Lambda_{X^*}(e^{-a/N})} \right)^K e^{-2aK/N} dX_N \\ & = \frac{(-1)^K e^{-aK}}{2^{K^2}} \left(\frac{N}{a}\right)^{2K} \left(\frac{d}{dt_1}\right)^K \left(\frac{d}{dt_2}\right)^K e^{a(t_2-t_1)/2} \\ & \quad \times \det_{2K \times 2K} \left(\begin{matrix} f^{(i+j-2)}(a/2) \\ g^{(i+j-2)}(-a/2) \end{matrix} \right) \Big|_{t_1, t_2 = 0} \times \left(1 + O\left(\frac{a}{N}\right)\right), \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

where the first K rows of the above matrix ($1 \leq i \leq K$) have entries $f^{(i+j-2)}(a/2)$, in column $1 \leq j \leq 2K$, and the last K rows (rows $i+K$, with $1 \leq i \leq K$) have entries $g^{(i+j-2)}(-a/2)$, in column $1 \leq j \leq 2K$. We study the determinant obtained here from the point of view of Riemann-Hilbert problems in Sec. VII.

Next, we drop the factors $e^{a(t_2-t_1)/2}$ and e^{-aK} as they do not affect the asymptotic since a becomes small as $N \rightarrow \infty$. We also approximate, in the integrands, $\exp(\pm au/2)$ by $1 \pm au/2$. One might think that to obtain just the leading order asymptotic for small a , the $\pm au/2$ would not be needed. However, this turns out to be incorrect, since if we just approximate by 1, i.e., without the term $\pm au/2$, the resulting determinant is magically independent of t_1 and t_2 , and does not survive the differentiation (Lemma 3.1).

Thus, the leading order term can be simplified to

$$\frac{(-1)^K}{2^{K^2}} \left(\frac{N}{a}\right)^{2K} \left(\frac{d}{dt_1}\right)^K \left(\frac{d}{dt_2}\right)^K \det_{2K \times 2K} M_2 \Big|_{t_1, t_2 = 0}, \quad (51)$$

where the matrix M_2 has entries in the top K rows of

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{(1+au/2)u^{i+j-2} \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u-1)^K} du, \quad (52)$$

and entries in the final K rows of

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{(1-au/2)u^{i+j-2} \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u+1)^K} du. \quad (53)$$

Returning to (51), dropping the $\exp(-2aK/N)$ as it does not impact the leading asymptotic when N is large, we have determined

$$\int_{U(N)} \left| \frac{\Lambda'_X}{\Lambda_X} (e^{-a/N}) \right|^{2K} dX_N = \frac{1}{2^{K^2}} \left(\frac{N}{a} \right)^{2K} \left(\frac{d}{dt_1} \right)^K \left(\frac{d}{dt_2} \right)^K \det_{2K \times 2K} M_2 \Big|_{t_1, t_2=0} \times (1 + O(a)), \quad (54)$$

as $N \rightarrow \infty$ with $a = \alpha N \rightarrow 0$.

Consider now the factor $1 \pm au/2$ that appears in the entries (52) and (53). The role of this factor can be analyzed using the following property of determinants: let A be an $n \times n$ matrix, let a_1, \dots, a_n denote the rows (or columns) of A , and let v be an n -dimensional vector. Then for any scalar x ,

$$\det(a_1, \dots, a_j + xv, \dots, a_n) = \det(A) + x \det(a_1, \dots, v, \dots, a_n). \quad (55)$$

Expanding in this fashion, the $1 \pm au/2$ results in two determinants for each row, so 2^{2K} determinants altogether.

Lemma 3.1 describes what happens in the simplest of cases, where we select, for each row, just the 1 from $1 \pm au/2$. The proof, along with that of Lemma 3.2, will be given in Sec. IV.

Lemma 3.1. We have

$$\det_{2K \times 2K} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{u^{i+j-2} \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u-1)^K} du, \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{u^{i+j-2} \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u+1)^K} du \right) = (-2)^{K^2}. \quad (56)$$

Thus, the determinant in Lemma 3.1, does not depend on t_1 or t_2 , and, on applying $\left(\frac{d}{dt_1}\right)^K \left(\frac{d}{dt_2}\right)^K$, does not contribute to (54).

Now that we understand what happens when just the 1 is selected from $1 \pm au/2$, we next examine the contribution from the $\pm au/2$ terms. We will only consider those determinants that are obtained by a single selection of these terms along exactly one of the rows [as in expansion (55)], as these are the determinants that will result in the main asymptotics of size N^{2K}/a^{2K-1} [each row for which we select $\pm au/2$ increases the power of a by 1, which will contribute to the asymptotic described in (54)].

Selecting this term for each entry in a specific row has the effect of incrementing the power of u in the numerator of the corresponding integrands from $i+j-2$ to $i+j-1$. This then matches with the entries in the row below, giving a zero value for the determinant, unless the selected row is row K or $2K$. Lemma 3.2 summarizes what happens in either of these two cases.

Lemma 3.2. Let M_3 be the matrix identical to the one displayed in (56), except that the power of u in the numerator of each integrand is $i+j-1$ along its K th row, rather than $i+j-2$. Then, $\det M_3$ is a polynomial in t_1 and t_2 of degree $2K$, and satisfies

$$\det M_3 = \frac{K 2^{K^2-2K}}{K!^2 (2K-1)} (t_1 + t_2)^{2K} + O((|t_1| + |t_2|)^{2K-1}). \quad (57)$$

Furthermore, if instead of the K th row, we modify the $2K$ th row in the same fashion, the same result holds, except there is an extra factor of -1 on the right hand side of the equality.

Therefore, the contribution to (54) from the two determinants in Lemma 3.2 (and the only contribution impacting the N^{2K}/a^{2K-1} term) equals, on taking $a/2$ of the first determinant and $-a/2$ of the second,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{U(N)} \left| \frac{\Lambda'_X}{\Lambda_X} (e^{-a/N}) \right|^{2K} dX &= \frac{1}{2^{K^2}} \left(\frac{N}{a} \right)^{2K} (2K)! \frac{K 2^{K^2-2K}}{(K!)^2 (2K-1)} \left(\frac{a}{2} - \left(-\frac{a}{2} \right) \right) \times (1 + O(a)) \\ &= \left(\frac{2K-2}{K-1} \right) \frac{N^{2K}}{a^{2K-1} 2^{2K-1}} \times (1 + O(a)). \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

So we have (7).

IV. PROOF OF LEMMA 3.1

We first establish that the determinant in the lemma is independent of t_1 and t_2 by showing that its derivative with respect to either variable is 0.

When we differentiate, say, with respect to t_1 , we get a sum of $2K$ determinants of the $2K$ matrices formed by differentiating the entries of a specific column of the original matrix. We will show that each of these $2K$ determinants is 0.

The j th of these determinants has the entries of its j th column differentiated with respect to t_1 , and they are equal, in the top half of the matrix (in the i th row, with $1 \leq i \leq K$), to

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{u^{i+j-2} \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u-1)^{K+1}} du \quad (59)$$

and, in the bottom half [in the $(K+i)$ th row, with $1 \leq i \leq K$],

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{u^{i+j-2} \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u+1)^K(u-1)} du. \quad (60)$$

If $j = 1$, the integrand of each entry in this column is of size $O(|u|^{-2})$, as $|u| \rightarrow \infty$. As $|u| \rightarrow \infty$, the length of the contour grows proportionally to $|u|$, hence taking a large contour shows that each entry in this column is 0, and hence the determinant is 0.

If the column being differentiated has $j > 1$, we can show that the resulting column is a linear combination of columns $1, \dots, j-1$. For, if we add the first $j-1$ entries in the i th row of the top half of the matrix, we get

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{u^{i+l-2} \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u-1)^K} du = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{u^{i-1} (u^{j-1} - 1) \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u-1)^{K+1}} du. \quad (61)$$

This nearly matches (59), the difference being

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{u^{i-1} \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u-1)^{K+1}} du, \quad (62)$$

but the integrand is $O(|u|^{-2})$, hence (62) equals 0.

Similarly, the sum of the first $j-1$ entries in row i in the bottom half equals

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{u^{i+l-2} \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u+1)^K} du = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{u^{i-1} (u^{j-1} - 1) \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u+1)^K(u-1)} du. \quad (63)$$

Again, the difference between the right-hand side of (63) and (60),

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{u^{i-1} \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u+1)^K(u-1)} du, \quad (64)$$

equals 0 because the integrand is $O(|u|^{-2})$.

We have thus shown that the j th differentiated column is equal to the sum of the first $j-1$ nondifferentiated columns, and hence the corresponding determinant is 0, as claimed.

A similar computation shows the derivative with respect to t_2 of the determinant in the lemma equals 0.

Having established that the left-hand side of (56) is independent of t_1 and t_2 , we can determine its value by specializing $t_1 = t_2 = 0$, in which case we can evaluate the residue at $u = 1$ and the top K rows have entries

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{u^{i+j-2}}{(u-1)^K} du = \binom{i+j-2}{K-1}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K, \quad (65)$$

and the bottom K rows have entries

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{u^{i+j-2}}{(u+1)^K} du = (-1)^{i+j-K-1} \binom{i+j-2}{K-1}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K. \quad (66)$$

The first identity is easily obtained by writing $u^{i+j-2} = ((u-1) + 1)^{i+j-2}$ and extracting the coefficient of $(u-1)^{K-1}$. The second identity follows similarly by writing $u^{i+j-2} = ((u+1) - 1)^{i+j-2}$.

Next, we can pull out $(-1)^{-K-1}$ from each of the bottom K rows of the determinant, and as $K(K+1)$ is even, these powers of -1 altogether give 1. We thus need to consider matrices of the following form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \binom{i+j-2}{K-1} \\ 1 \leq i \leq K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K \\ \hline (-1)^{i+j} \binom{i+j-2}{K-1} \\ 1 \leq i \leq K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K \end{pmatrix}. \quad (67)$$

In the top half of the matrix, starting from row K and working up, we subtract row $i-1$ from row i , $i = K, \dots, 2$ and use Pascal's identity,

$$\binom{n}{r} - \binom{n-1}{r} = \binom{n-1}{r-1}. \quad (68)$$

This decreases by 1 both indices of the binomial coefficients in all elements of rows 2 to K but does not change the determinant. The first row remains unchanged. In the bottom half, instead of subtracting, we add row $i-1$ to row i for $i = K, K-1, \dots, 2$.

We then repeat the procedure, but this time on rows $i = K, K-1, \dots, 3$ (this time reducing both indices of the binomial coefficients in all except the first *two* rows) and so on, until we have row reduced the matrix to the following form:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \binom{0}{K-1} & \cdots & \binom{2K-1}{K-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \binom{0}{0} & \cdots & \binom{2K-1}{0} \\ \binom{0}{K-1} & \cdots & -\binom{2K-1}{K-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (-1)^{K+1} \binom{0}{0} & \cdots & (-1)^{3K} \binom{2K-1}{0} \end{vmatrix}. \quad (69)$$

We now rearrange the rows. An interchange of any two rows changes the determinant by a factor of -1 . An even number of row swaps (the same for the top and bottom halves), and pulling out $(-1)^{K-1}$ from each of the K bottom rows therefore does not change the determinant, but transforms it to the following form that has already been computed [see Ref. 6, Eq. (2.7.14)]:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \binom{0}{0} & \binom{1}{0} & \cdots & \binom{2K-1}{0} \\ \binom{0}{1} & \binom{1}{1} & \cdots & \binom{2K-1}{1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \binom{0}{K-1} & \binom{1}{K-1} & \cdots & \binom{2K-1}{K-1} \\ \binom{0}{0} & -\binom{1}{0} & \cdots & -\binom{2K-1}{0} \\ -\binom{0}{1} & \binom{1}{1} & \cdots & \binom{2K-1}{1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (-1)^{K-1} \binom{0}{K-1} & (-1)^K \binom{1}{K-1} & \cdots & (-1)^K \binom{2K-1}{K-1} \end{vmatrix} = (-2)^{K^2}. \quad (70)$$

V. PROOF OF LEMMA 3.2

We will first prove that $\det M_3$ is a polynomial of degree $2K$ in t_1 and t_2 . Our strategy is to show that the $(2K+1)$ st and higher partial derivatives are all 0. This is achieved below with the help of Lemma 5.1 and Propositions 5.2 and 5.3. Then in Proposition 5.4, we determine the value of the coefficients of the terms of order $2K$.

Differentiating our $2K \times 2K$ determinant with respect to either variable produces, as in the proof of Lemma 3.1, a sum of $2K$ determinants where the entries of the resulting matrix are identical to the original, except that the j th determinant has the entries of its j th column differentiated. If we repeatedly differentiate at least $2K+1$ times in total with respect to the two t variables, we get a sum of determinants, each one specified by two lists of non-negative integers

$$\{m_1, \dots, m_{2K}\} \text{ and } \{n_1, \dots, n_{2K}\} \quad (71)$$

such that

$$m_1 + \cdots + m_{2K} + n_1 + \cdots + n_{2K} > 2K. \quad (72)$$

Here, m_j is the number of times that column j has been differentiated with respect to t_1 and n_j is the number of times that column j has been differentiated with respect to t_2 .

Thus, we are looking at the determinant of the matrix with upper entries

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|u|=2} \frac{u^{i+j-2} \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u-1)^{K+m_j}(u+1)^{n_j}} du \quad (1 \leq i < K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K); \quad (73)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|u|=2} \frac{u^{i+j-1} \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u-1)^{K+m_j}(u+1)^{n_j}} du \quad (i = K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K); \quad (74)$$

and lower entries

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|u|=2} \frac{u^{i+j-2} \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u-1)^{m_j}(u+1)^{K+n_j}} du \quad (1 \leq i \leq K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K). \quad (75)$$

To facilitate this discussion, it is helpful to let

$$I(r, E, G) := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|u|=2} \frac{u^r \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u-1)^E(u+1)^G} du. \quad (76)$$

Note that if $E + G \geq r + 2$ then, as in the proof of Lemma 3.1, $I(r, E, G) = 0$. In addition, we have two easily proved recursion formulas,

$$I(r, E, G) = I(r-1, E-1, G) + I(r-1, E, G) \quad (77)$$

and

$$I(r, E, G) = I(r-1, E, G-1) - I(r-1, E, G). \quad (78)$$

In general, we are interested in the collection $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_{2K}$ of $2K \times 2K$ matrices $M = (M_{i,j})$, where each entry $M_{i,j}$ is one of these integrals

$$M_{i,j} = I(r_{i,j}, E_j, G_j) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|u|=2} \frac{u^{r_{i,j}} \exp\left(\frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}\right)}{(u-1)^{E_j}(u+1)^{G_j}} du. \quad (79)$$

Note that the exponents in the denominator of the integrand, E_j and G_j , depend only on the column index, j . Moreover, for the definition of \mathcal{M} , we require that each column has a similar structure regarding the exponents $r_{i,j}$, namely, that

$$r_{i,j} = c_j + r_i, \quad (80)$$

where $c_j, r_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. For the particular form of matrix, we are interested in, given by (73)–(75), we could define, for example, $r_i = i - 2$ for $1 \leq i < K$, $r_K = K - 1$ and $r_i = i - K - 2$ for $K + 1 \leq i \leq 2K$. Then, $c_j = j$ for $1 \leq j \leq 2K$.

Let us define the degree of $M_{i,j}$ as

$$d_{i,j} = r_{i,j} - E_j - G_j.$$

We will also sometimes refer to equivalently to the “degree” of $I(r_{i,j}, E_j, G_j)$.

We call the degree of the j th column

$$D_j = D_j(M) = \max_i d_{i,j},$$

i.e., the maximal degree of any entry in the column. We define the total degree of M to be

$$D = D(M) = \sum_{j=1}^{2K} D_j.$$

Note that any column with $D_J \leq -2$ is a column of zeros.

If we apply one of our recursion formulae, (77) or (78), to each entry in a particular column, then each entry in that column is a sum and we can split our determinant into a sum of two determinants [see (55)] along that column, one determinant will be of a matrix with the same degree as the original matrix and the other will have a degree that is less by 1. This idea is utilized in the following lemma:

Lemma 5.1. *If the matrix $M \in \mathcal{M}$ has two equal column degrees, say, $D_J(M) = D_{J'}(M)$ for some $J \neq J'$, then there exists a matrix $M_1 \in \mathcal{M}$ such that $\det M = \det M_1$ and $D(M_1) < D(M)$, i.e., we can replace the determinant in question by a determinant of a matrix of lower degree.*

Proof. We have $D_J(M) = D_{J'}(M)$ for some columns J and J' . Due to the structure of the exponent $r_{i,j} = r_i + c_j$ in (79), this means that $d_{i,J} = d_{i,J'}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq 2K$. Using the definition of the degree $d_{i,j}$, this means that $c_J + r_i - E_J - G_J = c_{J'} + r_i - E_{J'} - G_{J'}$ or

$$c_{J'} = c_J - (E_J - E_{J'}) - (G_J - G_{J'}). \quad (81)$$

Assume for convenience that $E_J > E_{J'}$ and $G_J > G_{J'}$, but all other orderings follow in exactly the same way. Then using (77) and (78), we act on each element, indexed by $1 \leq i \leq 2K$, in column J in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} I(c_J + r_i, E_J, G_J) &= I(c_J + r_i - 1, E_J - 1, G_J) + \text{lower} = I(c_J + r_i - 2, E_J - 2, G_J) + \text{lower} = \dots \\ &= I(c_J + r_i - (E_J - E_{J'}), E_{J'}, G_J) + \text{lower} \\ &= I(c_J + r_i - (E_J - E_{J'}) - 1, E_{J'}, G_J - 1) + \text{lower} \\ &= I(c_J + r_i - (E_J - E_{J'}) - 2, E_{J'}, G_J - 2) + \text{lower} = \dots \\ &= I(c_J + r_i - (E_J - E_{J'}) - (G_J - G_{J'}), E_{J'}, G_{J'}) + \text{lower} \\ &= I(c_{J'} + r_i, E_{J'}, G_{J'}) + \text{lower}, \end{aligned} \quad (82)$$

where *lower* denotes a matrix element of lower degree. This is true for any row i , so we separate the determinant, as described at (55), so that we have the sum of two determinants, one with $I(c_J + r_i, E_J, G_J)$ replaced with $I(c_{J'} + r_i, E_{J'}, G_{J'})$ in each element (i, J) and the other with the (i, J) th element replaced by something of lower degree. The former determinant is zero because it has two equal columns (J and J'), and the latter is a determinant of a matrix of lower degree than M . \square

We continue, in the following two propositions, to eliminate cases where the determinant is zero.

Proposition 5.2. *For $M \in \mathcal{M}$, suppose that $D(M) < 2K^2 - 3K$. Then, $\det(M) = 0$. Furthermore, if $D(M) = 2K^2 - 3K$ and $\det(M) \neq 0$, then it follows that the column degrees, in some order, take distinct values from $-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2K - 2$.*

Proof. We may assume that no two columns have equal degrees or else we apply Lemma 5.1 and reduce out of that situation. Next, if $D_J \leq -2$ for any J , then we have a column of zeros and the determinant is zero. Then, the minimal total degree for a matrix with nonzero determinant will occur when the column degrees are (in some order) $-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2K - 2$, but

$$-1 + 0 + 1 + \dots + (2K - 2) = 2K^2 - 3K. \quad (83)$$

\square

Now, we specialize to the case described by (73)–(75) with the following proposition:

Proposition 5.3. *Suppose that m_j and n_j are non-negative integers for $j = 1, \dots, 2K$ such that*

$$m_1 + \dots + m_{2K} + n_1 + \dots + n_{2K} > 2K, \quad (84)$$

and let $M = (M_{i,j})_{1 \leq i,j \leq 2K}$ with

$$M_{i,j} = \begin{cases} I(i+j-2, K+m_j, n_j) & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq K-1, 1 \leq j \leq 2K \\ I(i+j-1, K+m_j, n_j) & \text{if } i = K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K \\ I(i-K+j-2, m_j, K+n_j) & \text{if } K+1 \leq i \leq 2K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K. \end{cases} \quad (85)$$

Then, $\det M = 0$.

The same is true if the matrix in question is

$$M_{i,j} = \begin{cases} I(i+j-2, K+m_j, n_j) & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K \\ I(i-K+j-2, m_j, K+n_j) & \text{if } K+1 \leq i \leq 2K-1, 1 \leq j \leq 2K \\ I(i-K+j-1, m_j, K+n_j) & \text{if } i = 2K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K \end{cases} \quad (86)$$

Proof. As the degree of $I(r_{i,j}, E_j, G_j)$ is $r_{i,j} - E_j - G_j$, it is easy to check in (85) that the maximal degree for each column comes from the entries in the K th row, and in (86) the maximal degree comes from entries in the $2K$ th row. In either case, for the J th column, we have

$$D_J(M) = J - 1 - m_J - n_J \quad (87)$$

and

$$D(M) = \sum_{j=1}^{2K} D_J(M) = 2K^2 - K - \sum_{j=1}^{2K} (m_j + n_j) < 2K^2 - 3K. \quad (88)$$

By Proposition 5.2, we have $\det(M) = 0$. □

Remembering that m_j is the number of times that column j has been differentiated with respect to t_1 and n_j is the number of times column j has been differentiated with respect to t_2 , we have thus shown that all $(2K+1)$ -st and higher partial derivatives of $\det M_3$ in Lemma 3.2 are 0. Therefore, $\det M_3$ is a polynomial of degree at most $2K$ in t_1 and t_2 .

Next, we determine that $\det M_3$ is a polynomial of degree $2K$ in t_1 and t_2 by identifying the coefficients of the terms $t_1^a t_2^b$ of degree $a+b=2K$. Consider a mixed derivative $\frac{d^a}{dt_1^a} \frac{d^b}{dt_2^b}$ of $\det M_3$ and set $t_1 = t_2 = 0$. As before, we get a sum of determinants, where each determinant is associated with one of the ways in which we can differentiate the columns of $\det M_3$ with respect to t_1 (a times) and with respect to t_2 (b times). The following proposition describes what happens to a single one of these determinants:

Proposition 5.4. Now, suppose that we have the same matrix M defined at (85) except with

$$m_1 + \cdots + m_{2K} + n_1 + \cdots + n_{2K} = 2K, \quad (89)$$

i.e., the total degree is $2K^2 - 3K$. If the determinant is not zero, then

$$\det(M) = \pm \binom{2K-2}{K-1} 2^{(K-1)^2}. \quad (90)$$

The same is true for a matrix of form (86).

Proof. Let $m_j + n_j = p_j$ for each $1 \leq j \leq 2K$. Consider the top half of the matrix, $1 \leq i \leq K$.

$$\begin{aligned} M_{i,j} &= I(r_{i,j}, K+m_j, n_j) = I(r_{i,j}-1, K+m_j, n_j-1) + \text{lower} \\ &= \cdots = I(r_{i,j}-n_j, K+m_j, 0) + \text{lower} = I(r_{i,j}-n_j-1, K+m_j-1, 0) + \text{lower} \\ &= \cdots = I(r_{i,j}-n_j-m_j, K, 0) + \text{lower} = I(r_{i,j}-p_j, K, 0) + \text{lower} \\ &= \binom{r_{i,j}-p_j}{K-1} + \text{lower}, \end{aligned} \quad (91)$$

where the final evaluation is done by a simple residue calculation of the integral I .

In the lower half of the matrix, for $K+1 \leq i \leq 2K$, we have similarly

$$\begin{aligned} M_{i,j} &= I(r_{i,j}, m_j, K+n_j) = I(r_{i,j}-1, m_j, K+n_j-1) + \text{lower} \\ &= \cdots = I(r_{i,j}-n_j, m_j, K) + \text{lower} = I(r_{i,j}-n_j-1, m_j-1, K) + \text{lower} \\ &= \cdots = I(r_{i,j}-n_j-m_j, 0, K) + \text{lower} = I(r_{i,j}-p_j, 0, K) + \text{lower} \\ &= (-1)^{r_{i,j}-p_j-K-1} \binom{r_{i,j}-p_j}{K-1} + \text{lower}. \end{aligned} \quad (92)$$

Now, we separate the determinant, as described at (55), so that we have the sum of two determinants, one with the binomial coefficients down column J and the other with a lower degree integral. However, in the latter matrix, the degree of column J will be lower than the degree

of the original matrix M . Since the degree of M is $2K^2 - 3K$ and we ascertained in Proposition 5.2 that any matrix with lower degree has zero determinant, we are simply left with the determinant of the matrix with column J replaced with the binomial coefficients given in (91) and (92). We repeat this process for each of the columns of M to end up with a matrix of binomial coefficients.

We will now refer to the “degree” of a binomial coefficient as being the degree of the integral I that it came from. So, the degree of $\binom{r_{i,j}-p_j}{K-1}$ is $r_{i,j} - p_j - K$. Our matrix M has the structure (85) [or (86)], and no degrees have been changed by the processes of turning it into a matrix of binomial coefficients using (91) and (92). Therefore, the degree of a column is determined by the degree of the element in the K th row (respectively, $2K$ th). In the K th (respectively, $2K$ th) row, $r_{K,J} = K + J - 1$ ($r_{2K,J} = K + J - 1$) so in either (85) or (86), the degree of the J th column is $D_J = J - 1 - p_J$. We know from Proposition 5.2 that since the degree of the matrix is still $2K^2 - 3K$, and the determinant is not zero, the column degrees for $J = 1, 2, \dots, 2K$ must take distinct values in $-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2K - 2$. For example, one way to arrange this would be to have $p_J = 1$ for all J , but this is not the only solution. Thus, the elements of the K th ($2K$ th) row *must*, in some order, take values $\binom{K-1}{K-1}, \binom{K}{K-1}, \dots, \binom{3K-2}{K-1}$ [respectively, $\binom{K-1}{K-1}, -\binom{K}{K-1}, \binom{K+1}{K-1}, \dots, -\binom{3K-2}{K-1}$ for matrix (86)], so as to achieve the required set of column degrees. If all the $p_J = 1$, then the elements occur in this order across row K ($2K$, respectively), but for other combinations of the p_J s they will occur in a different order. Once the set of p_J 's are fixed, then all the matrix entries are determined and we end up with a columnwise permutation (implying an over all factor of ± 1 that we have not determined) of the matrix with entries that for an initial matrix (85) look like

$$m_{i,j} = \begin{cases} \binom{i+j-3}{K-1} & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq K-1, 1 \leq j \leq 2K \\ \binom{i+j-2}{K-1} & \text{if } i = K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K \\ (-1)^{i+j} \binom{i+j-3-K}{K-1} & \text{if } K+1 \leq i \leq 2K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K \end{cases} \quad (93)$$

or for an initial matrix (86) look like

$$m_{i,j} = \begin{cases} \binom{i+j-3}{K-1} & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K \\ (-1)^{i+j} \binom{i+j-3-K}{K-1} & \text{if } K+1 \leq i \leq 2K-1, 1 \leq j \leq 2K \\ (-1)^{j-1} \binom{i+j-2-K}{K-1} & \text{if } i = 2K, 1 \leq j \leq 2K \end{cases} \quad (94)$$

Note that we take $\binom{-1}{K-1} = 0$ so that the $(1, 1)$ and $(K+1, 1)$ entries of the matrix are 0.

The $(K, 1)$ entry of the matrix (93) equals 1 while all the other entries in the first column are zero. Expanding the determinant of the above matrix along the first column thus gives

$$(-1)^{K+1} \begin{vmatrix} \binom{0}{K-1} & \cdots & \binom{2K-2}{K-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \binom{K-2}{K-1} & \cdots & \binom{3K-4}{K-1} \\ (-1)^{K+1} \binom{0}{K-1} & \cdots & (-1)^{K+1} \binom{2K-2}{K-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\binom{K-2}{K-1} & \cdots & -\binom{3K-4}{K-1} \\ \binom{K-1}{K-1} & \cdots & \binom{3K-3}{K-1} \end{vmatrix}. \quad (95)$$

Next, we note that the new first column is zero except the last entry. Expanding along that column, we get the following $(2K-2) \times (2K-2)$ determinant:

$$(-1)^{K+1} \begin{vmatrix} \binom{1}{K-1} & \cdots & \binom{2K-2}{K-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \binom{K-1}{K-1} & \cdots & \binom{3K-4}{K-1} \\ (-1)^K \binom{1}{K-1} & \cdots & (-1)^{K+1} \binom{2K-2}{K-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \binom{K-1}{K-1} & \cdots & -\binom{3K-4}{K-1} \end{vmatrix}. \quad (96)$$

We arrive at the above matrix also for an initial matrix of form (86), but in that case the nonzero element of column 1 of (94) is a $+1$ in the $2K$ th row, so expanding around that gives -1 times the resulting $(2K-1) \times (2K-1)$ minor. In the minor resulting from this first expansion,

the nonzero element of the new first column is a +1 in the K th row, so expanding round this element gives a sign of $(-1)^{K+1}$. Thus in the (86) case, we end up with the above determinant, but with the overall factor of $(-1)^{K+1}$ replaced by $(-1)^K$.

Working now from (96), we apply row reductions using the identity (68) and exactly the same procedure as in Eqs. (67)–(70) so that we arrive at

$$(-1)^{K+1} \begin{vmatrix} \binom{1}{K-1} & \cdots & \binom{2K-2}{K-1} \\ \binom{1}{K-2} & \cdots & \binom{2K-2}{K-2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \binom{1}{1} & \cdots & \binom{2K-2}{1} \\ (-1)^K \binom{1}{K-1} & \cdots & (-1)^{K+1} \binom{2K-2}{K-1} \\ (-1)^{K+1} \binom{1}{K-2} & \cdots & (-1)^K \binom{2K-2}{K-2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \binom{1}{1} & \cdots & -\binom{2K-2}{1} \end{vmatrix}. \quad (97)$$

Out of the j th column we factor out j , and we factor $\frac{1}{(K-i)}$ out of both the i th row and the $(i+K-1)$ th row for $i = 1, \dots, K-1$. This gives the following:

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^{K+1} \binom{2K-2}{K-1} \begin{vmatrix} \binom{0}{K-2} & \cdots & \binom{2K-3}{K-2} \\ \binom{0}{K-3} & \cdots & \binom{2K-3}{K-3} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \binom{0}{0} & \cdots & \binom{2K-3}{0} \\ (-1)^K \binom{0}{K-2} & \cdots & (-1)^{K+1} \binom{2K-3}{K-2} \\ (-1)^{K+1} \binom{0}{K-3} & \cdots & (-1)^K \binom{2K-3}{K-3} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \binom{0}{0} & \cdots & -\binom{2K-3}{0} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \binom{2K-2}{K-1} 2^{(K-1)^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (98)$$

where the last step follows by pulling out $(-1)^K$ from each of the bottom $K-1$ rows (hence an even power of -1), and then applying (70) with $K-1$ rather than K .

Hence, the determinant of the matrix with entries given in (93) is equal to

$$\binom{2K-2}{K-1} 2^{(K-1)^2}. \quad (99)$$

The matrix with entries given in (94) is equal to

$$-\binom{2K-2}{K-1} 2^{(K-1)^2}. \quad (100)$$

□

For a given $d^a/dt_1^a d^b/dt_2^b$ (so $\sum_1^{2K} m_j = a$ and $\sum_1^{2K} n_j = b$, with $a+b=2K$), we now wish to determine what the multiplicity is of a given (p_1, \dots, p_{2K}) , where $p_j = m_j + n_j$.

For example, if $K=2$, and $a=b=2$, the vector $(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) = (1, 1, 1, 1)$ can arise in 24 ways. We have these patterns for $(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) (n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4)$: $(1, 1, 0, 0) (0, 0, 1, 1)$; $(1, 0, 1, 0) (0, 1, 0, 1)$; $(1, 0, 0, 1) (0, 1, 1, 0)$; $(0, 1, 1, 0) (1, 0, 0, 1)$; $(0, 1, 0, 1) (1, 0, 1, 0)$; $(0, 0, 1, 1) (1, 1, 0, 0)$. However, each vector appearing here occurs twice when we carry out the partial derivative $d^a/dt_1^a d^b/dt_2^b$ on the matrix M_3 . For example, $(1, 1, 0, 0)$ gets counted twice, as we can differentiate the first column and then the second, or else the second column and then the first. All the following arguments hold equally well if instead of matrix M_3 , we use the matrix with the modified $2K$ th row mentioned in Lemma 3.2.

Generally, the number of occurrences of (p_1, \dots, p_{2K}) obtained by applying $d^a/dt_1^a d^b/dt_2^b$ to $\det M_3$ is equal to the coefficient of $c_1^{p_1} \cdots c_{2K}^{p_{2K}}$ in

$$(c_1 + \cdots + c_{2K})^a (c_1 + \cdots + c_{2K})^b = (c_1 + \cdots + c_{2K})^{2K}. \quad (101)$$

The resulting coefficient therefore equals the multinomial coefficient

$$\frac{(2K)!}{\prod_{j=1}^{2K} p_j!}. \quad (102)$$

Next, we show that all of the ± 1 add up to 1. The list of the degrees of the columns is a permutation of

$$(-1, 0, 1, \dots, 2K - 2). \quad (103)$$

If it is an *even* permutation, then the sign will be plus; if it is an *odd* permutation the sign will be minus.

As mentioned in the Proof of Proposition 5.4, any given permutation σ of the sequence $-1, \dots, 2K - 2$ completely determines the sequence of p_j . For example, when $K = 2$ there are 8 permutations which each gives a determinant value of ± 4 . The other 16 permutations give a determinant of 0. The lists of column degrees, D_j , the associated permutations, the corresponding sequence of p_j that produce that permutation, along with their signs and multiplicities are listed below. The sum of the multiplicity times the sign gives +1 as desired.

D_j				σ				p_j				sign	mult
-1	0	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	+	24
-1	0	2	1	1	2	4	3	1	1	0	2	-	12
-1	1	0	2	1	3	2	4	1	0	2	1	-	12
-1	1	2	0	1	3	4	2	1	0	0	3	+	4
0	-1	1	2	2	1	3	4	0	2	1	1	-	12
0	-1	2	1	2	1	4	3	0	2	0	2	+	6
0	1	-1	2	2	3	1	4	0	0	3	1	+	4
0	1	2	-1	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	4	-1	1

Inspecting the column of permutations, σ , we see that the legal permutations of $1, 2, \dots, 2K$ are $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{2K}$ with $\sigma_1 \leq 2; \sigma_2 \leq 3; \sigma_3 \leq 4; \dots$. The reason for this is that $p_j \geq 0$ and $p_j = j - 1 - D_j = j + 1 - \sigma_j$. The sign is just the sign of the permutation. The multiplicity is $(2K)! / \prod_{j=1}^{2K} p_j!$. So what we still have to prove is that

$$(2K)! \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in S_{2K} \\ \sigma_j \leq j+1}} \frac{\text{sgn}(\sigma)}{\prod_{j=1}^{2K} (j+1-\sigma_j)!} = 1. \quad (104)$$

However, the sum in Eq. (104) is the determinant of the $2K \times 2K$ matrix, denoted by C_{2K} , whose (i, j) entry is $1/(j+1-i)!$ if $i \leq j+1$, and 0 otherwise (because of the restriction $\sigma_j \leq j+1$). For example, the matrix C_6 equals

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/6 & 1/24 & 1/120 & 1/720 \\ 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1/6 & 1/24 & 1/120 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1/6 & 1/24 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1/6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (105)$$

We can put C_{2K} into triangular form by subtracting i times row i from row $i+1$ for $i = 1, \dots, 2K-1$. Letting $l = j - i$, One can prove inductively, one row at a time, that the resulting entries are equal to $1/(l!(l+i))$ if $j \geq i$ and 0 otherwise. In particular, the (i, i) diagonal entry equals $1/i$, and hence $\det C_{2K} = 1/(2K)!$, thus establishing the identity (104).

We have thus proven that $d^a/dt_1^a d^b/dt_2^b$ applied to the matrix M_3 , and setting $t_1 = t_2 = 0$, is equal to (99). Hence, the coefficient of $t_1^a t_2^b$ in $\det M_3$ is equal to

$$\frac{1}{a!b!} \binom{2K-2}{K-1} 2^{(K-1)^2}. \quad (106)$$

If instead of the matrix M_3 , the matrix mentioned in Lemma 3.2 with the modified $2K$ th column is used, then the coefficient of $t_1^a t_2^b$ in the determinant of that matrix is equal to, using (100),

$$- \frac{1}{a!b!} \binom{2K-2}{K-1} 2^{(K-1)^2}. \quad (107)$$

Comparing coefficients, Lemma 3.2 follows.

VI. COMPARISON WITH EXACT FORMULA FOR $K = 1$ AND $K = 2$

In this section, we work with Theorem 1.5, in the two cases $|A| = |B| = 1$ and $|A| = |B| = 2$, to show that this agrees with the result (7) in the appropriate limiting regime.

First we consider $|A| = |B| = 1$. Writing out Theorem 1.5 in this case, we have

$$\begin{aligned} J(\{\alpha\}; \{\beta\}) &= \int_{U(N)} (-e^{-\alpha}) \frac{\Lambda'_X}{\Lambda_X} (e^{-\alpha}) (-e^{-\beta}) \frac{\Lambda'_{X^*}}{\Lambda_{X^*}} (e^{-\beta}) dX_N \\ &= H_{\{0\}, \{0\}}(\{\alpha\}) H_{\{0\}, \{0\}}(\{\beta\}) + H_{\{0\}, \{0\}}(\{\alpha\}, \{\beta\}) + e^{-N(\alpha+\beta)} z(\alpha+\beta) z(-\alpha-\beta) \\ &= 0 + \left(\frac{z'}{z} \right)' (\alpha+\beta) + e^{-N(\alpha+\beta)} z(\alpha+\beta) z(-\alpha-\beta). \end{aligned} \quad (108)$$

Now, let $\alpha = a/N$ and $\beta = b/N$, where $a, b \rightarrow 0$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$.

It is useful for this and the $|A| = |B| = 2$ calculation to write down the behavior of $z(x)$ and its derivatives for small x ,

$$\begin{aligned} z(x) &= \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{12} - \frac{x^3}{720} + O(x^4), \\ \frac{z'(x)}{z(x)} &= \frac{1}{1-e^x} = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{12} + \frac{x^3}{720} + O(x^4), \\ \left(\frac{z'(x)}{z(x)} \right)' &= \frac{e^x}{(1-e^x)^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{x^2}{240} + O(x^4). \end{aligned} \quad (109)$$

Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} J\left(\left\{\frac{a}{N}\right\}; \left\{\frac{b}{N}\right\}\right) &= \left(\frac{1}{\left(\frac{a}{N} + \frac{b}{N}\right)^2} + e^{-a-b} \left(\frac{-1}{\left(\frac{a}{N} + \frac{b}{N}\right)^2} \right) \right) (1 + O(\frac{a+b}{N})) \\ &= \left(\frac{N^2}{(a+b)^2} - (1-a-b) \frac{N^2}{(a+b)^2} \right) (1 + O(a+b)) \\ &= \left(\frac{N^2}{a+b} \right) (1 + O(a+b)). \end{aligned} \quad (110)$$

So

$$J^*\left(\left\{\frac{a}{N}\right\}; \left\{\frac{a}{N}\right\}\right) = \frac{N^2}{2a} (1 + O(a)), \quad (111)$$

when $a = b$. From the definition of J^* , and remembering that $\exp(\alpha) \sim 1$, we see that Eq. (111) is identical to (7) when $K = 1$.

Now, we consider

$$\begin{aligned} J(\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}; \{\beta_1, \beta_2\}) &= \int_{U(N)} e^{-\alpha_1-\alpha_2-\beta_1-\beta_2} \frac{\Lambda'_X}{\Lambda_X} (e^{-\alpha_1}) \frac{\Lambda'_X}{\Lambda_X} (e^{-\alpha_2}) \frac{\Lambda'_{X^*}}{\Lambda_{X^*}} (e^{-\beta_1}) \frac{\Lambda'_{X^*}}{\Lambda_{X^*}} (e^{-\beta_2}) dX_N. \end{aligned} \quad (112)$$

We have to take a little care in setting all the alphas and betas equal here because we will encounter factors of $\frac{z'}{z}(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)$ and $\frac{z'}{z}(\beta_2 - \beta_1)$. These divergent terms will cancel as $\alpha_2 \rightarrow \alpha_1$ and $\beta_2 \rightarrow \beta_1$, but in order to control this, we will set $\alpha_1 = \beta_1 = \alpha$ and $\alpha_2 = \beta_2 = \alpha + h$, with a view to letting $h \rightarrow 0$ later. This gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 J(\{\alpha, \alpha + h\}; \{\alpha, \alpha + h\}) &= \left(\frac{z'}{z}\right)'(2\alpha) \left(\frac{z'}{z}\right)'(2\alpha + 2h) + \left(\frac{z'}{z}\right)'(2\alpha + h) \left(\frac{z'}{z}\right)'(2\alpha + h) \\
 &+ e^{-N(2\alpha)} z(2\alpha) z(-2\alpha) \left(\left(\frac{z'}{z}\right)'(2\alpha + 2h) + \left(\frac{z'}{z}(h) - \frac{z'}{z}(2\alpha + h)\right) \left(\frac{z'}{z}(h) - \frac{z'}{z}(2\alpha + h)\right) \right) \\
 &+ e^{-N(2\alpha+h)} z(2\alpha + h) z(-2\alpha - h) \left(\left(\frac{z'}{z}\right)'(2\alpha + h) + \left(\frac{z'}{z}(h) - \frac{z'}{z}(2\alpha + 2h)\right) \left(\frac{z'}{z}(-h) - \frac{z'}{z}(2\alpha)\right) \right) \\
 &+ e^{-N(2\alpha+h)} z(2\alpha + h) z(-2\alpha - h) \left(\left(\frac{z'}{z}\right)'(2\alpha + h) + \left(\frac{z'}{z}(-h) - \frac{z'}{z}(2\alpha)\right) \left(\frac{z'}{z}(h) - \frac{z'}{z}(2\alpha + 2h)\right) \right) \\
 &+ e^{-N(2\alpha+2h)} z(2\alpha + 2h) z(-2\alpha - 2h) \left(\left(\frac{z'}{z}\right)'(2\alpha) + \left(\frac{z'}{z}(-h) - \frac{z'}{z}(2\alpha + h)\right) \left(\frac{z'}{z}(-h) - \frac{z'}{z}(2\alpha + h)\right) \right) \\
 &+ e^{-N(4\alpha+2h)} \frac{z(2\alpha) z^2(2\alpha + h) z(2\alpha + 2h) z(-2\alpha) z^2(-2\alpha - h) z(-2\alpha - 2h)}{(z(-h) z(h))^2}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{113}$$

The final term above is zero in the $h \rightarrow 0$ limit, but there are also terms of order h^{-2} and order h^{-1} . Using Mathematica to expand to order h^2 anything multiplying the divergent terms, we can confirm that all divergent terms cancel. In the $h \rightarrow 0$ limit, we are left with

$$\begin{aligned}
 J(\{\alpha, \alpha\}; \{\alpha, \alpha\}) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} J(\{\alpha, \alpha + h\}; \{\alpha, \alpha + h\}) \\
 &= \frac{2e^{4\alpha} + e^{-2\alpha N}(-e^{2\alpha N^2} + 2e^{4\alpha N^2} - e^{6\alpha N^2} - 2e^{4\alpha})}{(1 - e^{2\alpha})^4}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{114}$$

Now, we scale $\alpha = \frac{a}{N}$, where $a \rightarrow 0$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$. Expanding the exponentials of the form $e^{ka/N}$, $k = 2, 4, 6$, in powers of a/N , we find that terms in the numerator of order N^2 and N cancel and we are left with

$$\begin{aligned}
 J(\{\frac{a}{N}, \frac{a}{N}\}; \{\frac{a}{N}, \frac{a}{N}\}) &= \frac{(2 + e^{-2a}(-4a^2 + 32a^2 - 36a^2 - 2))N^4}{16a^4} (1 + O(\frac{a}{N})) \\
 &= \frac{(2 + (1 - 2a)(-8a^2 - 2))N^4}{16a^4} (1 + O(a)) = \frac{N^4}{4a^3} (1 + O(a)).
 \end{aligned} \tag{115}$$

Again, this is identical to (7) when $K = 2$. We see that with the help of Mathematica, the leading order term of Theorem 1.5 can be extracted for a specific K . However, obtaining a formula for a general K seems very tricky from the complicated Theorem 1.5, illustrating the value of the alternate method detailed in Sec. III of this paper.

VII. RIEMANN-HILBERT PROBLEM REPRESENTATION FOR BLOCK HANKEL DETERMINANT

In this section, we show that the determinant on the right-hand side of Eq. (50) gives the solution of a certain Riemann-Hilbert problem. A block Hankel matrix has the form $[a_{j+k}]$, where all the submatrices a_k have equal size. The $2K \times 2K$ moment determinant on the right-hand side of Eq. (50) can be rearranged to become the determinant of a block Hankel matrix with 2×2 blocks by moving the $(K + j)^{\text{th}}$ row to the $(2j)^{\text{th}}$ place and then the $(K + j)^{\text{th}}$ column to the $(2j)^{\text{th}}$ place. Its matrix symbol is given by

$$w(u) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{e^{\frac{u}{2} + \frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}}}{(u-1)^K} & \frac{u^K e^{\frac{u}{2} + \frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}}}{(u-1)^K} \\ \frac{e^{-\frac{u}{2} + \frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}}}{(u+1)^K} & \frac{u^K e^{-\frac{u}{2} + \frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}}}{(u+1)^K} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{116}$$

The underlying objects here are multiple orthogonal polynomials, and we refer to the reader to Refs. 26 and 25 for a review of them. For a review of integrable systems and Riemann-Hilbert problems, we refer to the reader to Refs. 20 and 21. The multiple orthogonal polynomials of type II are monic polynomials of degree $|\vec{n}| = n_1 + n_2$ satisfying the conditions

$$\int_{|u|=2} P_{\vec{n}}(u) u^\ell w^{(j)}(u) du = 0, \quad 0 \leq \ell \leq n_j - 1, \quad 1 \leq j \leq 2, \quad \vec{n} = (n_1, n_2) \in \mathbb{Z}^2, \tag{117}$$

on the circle $|u| = 2$, where the complex weights are given by

$$w^{(1)}(u) = \frac{e^{\frac{au}{2} + \frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}}}{(u-1)^K}, \quad w^{(2)}(u) = \frac{e^{-\frac{au}{2} + \frac{t_1}{u-1} + \frac{t_2}{u+1}}}{(u+1)^K}. \quad (118)$$

The polynomials $P_{\vec{n}}(u)$ admit the determinant presentation

$$P_{\vec{n}}(u) = \frac{1}{\Delta_{\vec{n}}} \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \mu_0^{(1)} & \cdots & \mu_{|\vec{n}|}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mu_{n_1-1}^{(1)} & \cdots & \mu_{|\vec{n}|+n_1-1}^{(1)} \\ \mu_0^{(2)} & \cdots & \mu_{|\vec{n}|}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mu_{n_2-1}^{(2)} & \cdots & \mu_{|\vec{n}|+n_2-1}^{(2)} \\ 1 & \cdots & u^{|\vec{n}|} \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta_{\vec{n}}}, \quad \Delta_{\vec{n}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \mu_0^{(1)} & \cdots & \mu_{|\vec{n}|-1}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mu_{n_1-1}^{(1)} & \cdots & \mu_{|\vec{n}|+n_1-2}^{(1)} \\ \mu_0^{(2)} & \cdots & \mu_{|\vec{n}|-1}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mu_{n_2-1}^{(2)} & \cdots & \mu_{|\vec{n}|+n_2-2}^{(2)} \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta_{\vec{n}}}, \quad (119)$$

where

$$\mu_\ell^{(j)} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|u|=2} u^\ell w^{(j)}(u) du. \quad (120)$$

The conditions (117) are easy to check using the linearity of the determinant with respect to the last row. Division by $\Delta_{\vec{n}}$ makes the polynomials monic. For generic t_1 and t_2 , the determinant $\Delta_{\vec{n}}$ is nonzero. We define $\Delta_{(0,0)} = 1$ and $P_0(u) = 1$. The determinant $\Delta_{(K,K)}$ is exactly the determinant appearing in (50).

The polynomials $P_{\vec{n}}(u)$ have a Riemann-Hilbert representation (see Ref. 17). Actually, assume that

$$\Delta_{\vec{n}} \neq 0, \quad \Delta_{\vec{n}-\vec{e}_1} \neq 0, \quad \Delta_{\vec{n}-\vec{e}_2} \neq 0. \quad (121)$$

Then, we construct the matrix from the multiple orthogonal polynomials

$$\Gamma_{\vec{n}}(u) = \begin{pmatrix} P_{\vec{n}}(u) & R_{\vec{n}}^{(1)}(u) & R_{\vec{n}}^{(2)}(u) \\ b_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} P_{\vec{n}-\vec{e}_1}(u) & b_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} R_{\vec{n}-\vec{e}_1}^{(1)}(u) & b_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} R_{\vec{n}-\vec{e}_1}^{(2)}(u) \\ b_{\vec{n}}^{(2)} P_{\vec{n}-\vec{e}_2}(u) & b_{\vec{n}}^{(2)} R_{\vec{n}-\vec{e}_2}^{(1)}(u) & b_{\vec{n}}^{(2)} R_{\vec{n}-\vec{e}_2}^{(2)}(u) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (122)$$

where

$$R_{\vec{n}}^{(j)}(u) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|v|=2} \frac{P_{\vec{n}}(v) w^{(j)}(v)}{v-u} dv, \quad -\frac{1}{b_{\vec{n}}^{(j)}} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|u|=2} u^{n_j-1} P_{\vec{n}-\vec{e}_j}(u) w^{(j)}(u) du \quad (123)$$

and \vec{e}_1 and \vec{e}_2 are the basis vectors in \mathbb{Z}^2 . Conditions (121) imply that $\frac{1}{b_{\vec{n}}^{(j)}} \neq 0$ and $b_{\vec{n}}^{(j)} \neq 0$, because of the relations (131).

Orient the circle $|u| = 2$ counter clockwise, to give the contour for the Riemann-Hilbert problem. As one goes round the contour, denote by “+” the boundary value from the left of the contour, and by “−” the boundary value from the right of the contour. By the Sokhotski-Plemelj formula, we have

$$R_{\vec{n},+}^{(j)}(u) - R_{\vec{n},-}^{(j)}(u) = P_{\vec{n}}(u) w^{(j)}(u), \quad |u| = 2. \quad (124)$$

This relation implies

$$\Gamma_{\vec{n},+}(u) = \Gamma_{\vec{n},-}(u) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & w^{(1)}(u) & w^{(2)}(u) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |u| = 2. \quad (125)$$

Because of the orthogonality conditions (117), we have the asymptotic behavior

$$R_{\vec{n}-\vec{e}_j}^{(j)}(u) = -\frac{1}{u^{n_j} 2\pi i} \int_{|v|=2} v^{n_j-1} P_{\vec{n}}(v) w^{(j)}(v) dv + O\left(\frac{1}{u^{n_j+1}}\right), \quad u \rightarrow \infty. \quad (126)$$

Taking into account the normalizations by $b_{\vec{n}}^{(1)}$ and $b_{\vec{n}}^{(2)}$, this implies

$$\Gamma_{\vec{n}}(u) = \left(I + \frac{\gamma_{\vec{n}}^{(1)}}{u} + O\left(\frac{1}{u^2}\right) \right) \begin{pmatrix} u^{|\vec{n}|} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & u^{-n_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u^{-n_2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad u \rightarrow \infty, \quad (127)$$

where

$$\gamma_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} u \cdot \left(\Gamma_{\vec{n}}(u) \cdot \text{diag}[u^{-|\vec{n}|}, u^{n_1}, u^{n_2}] - I \right). \quad (128)$$

We say that the function $\Gamma_{\vec{n}}(u)$, that is analytic inside and outside of the circle $|u| = 2$ and that satisfies the conditions (125) and (127), solves the Riemann-Hilbert problem.

Proposition 7.1. *The Riemann-Hilbert problem with boundary conditions (125) and (127) has a unique solution, given by the above $\Gamma_{\vec{n}}(u)$ from Eq. (122).*

Proof. We note that $\det(\Gamma_{\vec{n}}(u))$ is an entire function, since it has no jump on the circle $|u| = 2$. It converges to one at infinity; therefore, $\det(\Gamma_{\vec{n}}(u)) = 1$ by Liouville's theorem. This means that we can always invert the matrix $\Gamma_{\vec{n}}(u)$. Now, we can show the uniqueness of the solution of the Riemann-Hilbert problem. Assume there is some other solution $\tilde{\Gamma}_{\vec{n}}(u)$. Then, the function $\tilde{\Gamma}_{\vec{n}}(u)\Gamma_{\vec{n}}^{-1}(u)$ has no jump on the circle $|u| = 2$, is an entire function on the complex plane, and approaches the identity at infinity. Therefore, $\tilde{\Gamma}_{\vec{n}}(u) = \Gamma_{\vec{n}}(u)$ by Liouville's theorem. \square

We proceed to state some recurrence relations (129), (130), and (131) in terms of the Riemann-Hilbert problem. The recurrence relations for $\Delta_{\vec{n}}$ are based on $\Gamma_{\vec{n}}(u)$ and have the form

$$\left(\gamma_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} \right)_{12} = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|u|=2} u^{n_1} P_{\vec{n}}(u) w^{(1)}(u) du = (-1)^{n_2+1} \frac{\Delta_{\vec{n}+\vec{e}_1}}{\Delta_{\vec{n}}}, \quad (129)$$

$$\left(\gamma_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} \right)_{13} = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|u|=2} u^{n_2} P_{\vec{n}}(u) w^{(2)}(u) du = -\frac{\Delta_{\vec{n}+\vec{e}_2}}{\Delta_{\vec{n}}}, \quad (130)$$

$$\left(\gamma_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} \right)_{21} = b_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} = (-1)^{n_2+1} \frac{\Delta_{\vec{n}-\vec{e}_1}}{\Delta_{\vec{n}}}, \quad \left(\gamma_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} \right)_{31} = b_{\vec{n}}^{(2)} = -\frac{\Delta_{\vec{n}-\vec{e}_2}}{\Delta_{\vec{n}}}. \quad (131)$$

They can be checked using presentation (119). We can see that if $\left(\gamma_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} \right)_{12} = 0$, then $\Delta_{\vec{n}+\vec{e}_1} = 0$; and if $\left(\gamma_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} \right)_{13} = 0$, then $\Delta_{\vec{n}+\vec{e}_2} = 0$.

We also provide a more standard product formula (132) for the determinant. In particular, since by definition $\Delta_{(0,0)} = 1$, we have

$$\Delta_{(K,K)} = \prod_{j=1}^K (-1)^j \frac{\left(\gamma_{(j-1,j)}^{(1)} \right)_{12}}{\left(\gamma_{(j-1,j)}^{(1)} \right)_{31}}. \quad (132)$$

We also identify the moment determinant (50) with the isomonodromic tau function for a linear ordinary differential equation (ODE) with rational coefficients by using formula (144) (see Refs. 3, 22, and 23). To obtain this linear ODE (136), we need to reformulate the Riemann-Hilbert problem so that it has constant a jump on a suitable contour. For this purpose, we introduce

$$G(u) = \text{diag} \left[\left(w^{(1)}(u) w^{(2)}(u) \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \left(w^{(1)}(u) \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \left(w^{(2)}(u) \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \left(w^{(2)}(u) \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \left(w^{(1)}(u) \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]. \quad (133)$$

The function $G(u)$ has jumps along the rays $(-\infty, -1]$ and $[1, \infty)$ oriented toward infinity

$$G_+(u) = G_-(u) e^{\frac{2\pi i K}{3}}, \quad u \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty);$$

also $G(u)$ satisfies the relation

$$G(u)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & w^{(1)}(u) & w^{(2)}(u) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} G(u) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore, the new function $\Psi_{\vec{n}}(u) = \Gamma_{\vec{n}}(u)G(u)$ has a constant jump on the circle $|u| = 2$ oriented counter clockwise, and on the rays $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$ oriented toward infinity,

$$\Psi_{\vec{n},+}(u) = \Psi_{\vec{n},-}(u) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |u| = 2, \quad (134)$$

$$\Psi_{\vec{n},+}(u) = \Psi_{\vec{n},-}(u) e^{\frac{2\pi i K}{3}}, \quad u \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty). \quad (135)$$

The expression $\frac{d\Psi_{\vec{n}}(u)}{du} \Psi_{\vec{n}}^{-1}(u)$ has no jump on the circle $|u| = 2$ and on the rays $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$. Therefore, it is a rational function of u with only poles at $u = 1$, $u = -1$, and $u = \infty$. Using (127) and (133), we describe the local behavior of function $\Psi_{\vec{n}}(u)$: at infinity, we have

$$\Psi_{\vec{n}}(u) = \left(I + \frac{Y_{\vec{n},1}^{(\infty)}}{u} + O\left(\frac{1}{u^2}\right) \right) e^{d_{-1}^{(\infty)} u} u^{d_{\vec{n},0}^{(\infty)}}, \quad u \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$d_{-1}^{(\infty)} = \text{diag}\left[0, \frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2}\right], \quad d_{\vec{n},0}^{(\infty)} = \text{diag}\left[|\vec{n}| - \frac{2K}{3}, -n_1 + \frac{K}{3}, -n_2 + \frac{K}{3}\right];$$

near $u = 1$, we have

$$\Psi_{\vec{n}}(u) = P_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} \left(I + Y_{\vec{n},1}^{(1)}(u-1) + O((u-1)^2) \right) e^{\frac{d_{-1}^{(1)}}{u-1} (u-1)} (u-1)^{d_0^{(1)}}, \quad u \rightarrow 1,$$

$$d_{-1}^{(1)} = \text{diag}\left[\frac{2t_1}{3}, -\frac{t_1}{3}, -\frac{t_1}{3}\right], \quad d_0^{(1)} = \text{diag}\left[-\frac{K}{3}, -\frac{K}{3}, \frac{2K}{3}\right];$$

and near $u = -1$, we have

$$\Psi_{\vec{n}}(u) = P_{\vec{n}}^{(-1)} \left(I + Y_{\vec{n},1}^{(-1)}(u+1) + O((u+1)^2) \right) e^{\frac{d_{-1}^{(-1)}}{u+1} (u+1)} (u+1)^{d_0^{(-1)}}, \quad u \rightarrow -1,$$

$$d_{-1}^{(-1)} = \text{diag}\left[\frac{2t_2}{3}, -\frac{t_2}{3}, -\frac{t_2}{3}\right], \quad d_0^{(-1)} = \text{diag}\left[-\frac{K}{3}, \frac{2K}{3}, -\frac{K}{3}\right].$$

Here, $P_{\vec{n}}^{(\pm 1)}$, $Y_{\vec{n},1}^{(\pm 1)}$, $Y_{\vec{n},1}^{(\infty)}$ can be described by limits similar to (128). We can note that $\det(\Psi_{\vec{n}}(u)) = 1$ implies $\det(P_{\vec{n}}^{(-1)}) = \det(P_{\vec{n}}^{(1)}) = 1$, so we can compute inverses of these matrices. Using the local behavior of $\Psi_{\vec{n}}(u)$, we combine the principal parts of rational function $\frac{d\Psi_{\vec{n}}(u)}{du} \Psi_{\vec{n}}^{-1}(u)$ and we get the differential equation

$$\frac{d\Psi_{\vec{n}}(u)}{du} = A_{\vec{n}}(u) \Psi_{\vec{n}}(u), \quad A_{\vec{n}}(u) = A_{\vec{n}}^{(1)}(u) + A_{\vec{n}}^{(-1)}(u) + d_{-1}^{(\infty)}, \quad (136)$$

where the principal parts are

$$A_{\vec{n}}^{(1)}(u) = \frac{P_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} \Lambda_2^{(1)}(u) (P_{\vec{n}}^{(1)})^{-1}}{(u-1)^2} + \frac{P_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} \Lambda_{\vec{n},1}^{(1)}(u) (P_{\vec{n}}^{(1)})^{-1}}{u-1},$$

$$\Lambda_2^{(1)}(u) = -d_{-1}^{(1)}, \quad \Lambda_{\vec{n},1}^{(1)}(u) = d_0^{(1)} - [Y_{\vec{n},1}^{(1)}, d_{-1}^{(1)}],$$

$$A_{\vec{n}}^{(-1)}(u) = \frac{P_{\vec{n}}^{(-1)} \Lambda_2^{(-1)}(u) (P_{\vec{n}}^{(-1)})^{-1}}{(u+1)^2} + \frac{P_{\vec{n}}^{(-1)} \Lambda_{\vec{n},1}^{(-1)}(u) (P_{\vec{n}}^{(-1)})^{-1}}{u+1},$$

$$\Lambda_2^{(-1)}(u) = -d_{-1}^{(-1)}, \quad \Lambda_{\vec{n},1}^{(-1)}(u) = d_0^{(-1)} - [Y_{\vec{n},1}^{(-1)}, d_{-1}^{(-1)}].$$

This is a differential equation with three irregular singular points of Poincaré rank one at $u = 1$, $u = -1$, and $u = \infty$. The associated isomonodromic or Jimbo-Miwa-Ueno tau function (see Ref. 22) is given by

$$\tau_{\vec{n}}(a, t_1, t_2) = \exp \left(- \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(a,t_1,t_2)} \text{Tr} \left(Y_{\vec{n},1}^{(\infty)} d_{-1}^{(\infty)} \right) \frac{da}{a} + \text{Tr} \left(Y_{\vec{n},1}^{(1)} d_{-1}^{(1)} \right) \frac{dt_1}{t_1} + \text{Tr} \left(Y_{\vec{n},1}^{(-1)} d_{-1}^{(-1)} \right) \frac{dt_2}{t_2} \right). \quad (137)$$

It was proven in Ref. 22 that the differential form that is integrated in (137) is closed. In the later work,²³ the following relations were obtained:

$$\delta \left(\ln \frac{\tau_{\vec{n}+\vec{e}_1}}{\tau_{\vec{n}}} \right) = \delta \left(\ln \left(Y_{\vec{n},1}^{(\infty)} \right)_{12} \right), \quad \delta \left(\ln \frac{\tau_{\vec{n}+\vec{e}_2}}{\tau_{\vec{n}}} \right) = \delta \left(\ln \left(Y_{\vec{n},1}^{(\infty)} \right)_{13} \right),$$

where δ is the differential with respect to a , t_1 , and t_2 . Taking into account the identities,

$$\left(Y_{\vec{n},1}^{(\infty)} \right)_{12} = \left(\gamma_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} \right)_{12}, \quad \left(Y_{\vec{n},1}^{(\infty)} \right)_{13} = \left(\gamma_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} \right)_{13},$$

and using formulae (129) and (130), we obtain

$$\delta \left(\ln \frac{\tau_{\vec{n}+\vec{e}_1} \Delta_{\vec{n}}}{\tau_{\vec{n}} \Delta_{\vec{n}+\vec{e}_1}} \right) = 0, \quad \delta \left(\ln \frac{\tau_{\vec{n}+\vec{e}_2} \Delta_{\vec{n}}}{\tau_{\vec{n}} \Delta_{\vec{n}+\vec{e}_2}} \right) = 0.$$

Therefore,

$$\ln \frac{\Delta_{\vec{n}}(a, t_1, t_2)}{\tau_{\vec{n}}(a, t_1, t_2)} = \ln h_{\vec{n}}^{(1)} - \ln h_{(a,t_1,t_2)}^{(2)}, \quad (138)$$

where $h_{\vec{n}}^{(1)}$ is independent of a , t_1 , t_2 and $h_{(a,t_1,t_2)}^{(2)}$ is independent of \vec{n} .

If we put $\vec{n} = 0$ in (138), then we have

$$\frac{h_{(a,t_1,t_2)}^{(2)}}{h_0^{(1)}} = \tau_0(a, t_1, t_2). \quad (139)$$

It turns out that we can compute $\tau_0(a, t_1, t_2)$. Actually, we have $P_0(u) = 1$ and

$$\Gamma_0(u) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & R_0^{(1)}(u) & R_0^{(2)}(u) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (140)$$

The diagonal part of first terms in the expansion of $\Psi_0(u)$ near singular points $u = \infty$, $u = 1$, and $u = -1$ is

$$\left(Y_{0,1}^{(\infty)} \right)_{\text{diag}} = \text{diag} \left[\frac{2}{3}(t_1 + t_2), -\frac{1}{3}(t_1 + t_2) - K, -\frac{1}{3}(t_1 + t_2) + K \right],$$

$$\left(Y_{0,1}^{(1)} \right)_{\text{diag}} = \text{diag} \left[-\frac{1}{6}(t_2 + K), -\frac{a}{2} + \frac{t_2}{12} - \frac{K}{6}, \frac{a}{2} + \frac{t_2}{12} + \frac{K}{3} \right],$$

$$\left(Y_{0,1}^{(-1)} \right)_{\text{diag}} = \text{diag} \left[-\frac{1}{6}(t_1 - K), -\frac{a}{2} + \frac{t_1}{12} - \frac{K}{3}, \frac{a}{2} + \frac{t_1}{12} + \frac{K}{6} \right].$$

Plugging this into (137), we get

$$\tau_0(a, t_1, t_2) = \exp \left(-Ka + \frac{K}{6}(t_2 - t_1) - \frac{t_1 t_2}{6} \right). \quad (141)$$

If we put $a = t_1 = t_2 = 0$ in (138), then we obtain

$$\frac{h_{\vec{n}}^{(1)}}{h_0^{(1)}} = \Delta_{\vec{n}}(0, 0, 0). \quad (142)$$

In the case $\vec{n} = (K, K)$, such a determinant was computed in Lemma 3.1

$$\Delta_{(K,K)}(0, 0, 0) = (-2)^{K^2}. \quad (143)$$

Combining (139) and (141)–(143) together, we deduce the relation between the block Hankel determinant and the isomonodromic tau function (see Ref. 3)

$$\Delta_{(K,K)} = (-2)^{K^2} \exp\left(Ka - \frac{K}{6}(t_2 - t_1) + \frac{t_1 t_2}{6}\right) \tau_{(K,K)}. \quad (144)$$

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